

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-2

Major ~~Part~~ B for July 1893

SUBJECT.

Abolition of Kachara Triage & the allo-
of three fourths of the Mohatarfa colle
on the Inam lands to Ramenwara &
Temple in the Thiruthahally Municip

Indira
86

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

1888-89

P39

File No. 8-88

Serial Nos. 1-2

191 .

(impl.)

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-2

major ~~Part~~ B for July 1893

SUBJECT.

Abolition of Kachara Tare & the allow
of three fourths of the Mohatarfa collect
on the Inam lands to Ramenwara Gera
Temple in the Thirthahally Municipality

Indra
Sh

References
27-5-29

(General Serial No. 29.)

1884

1333

From The Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga

To The Chief Secretary to the Dewan Govt.
Mysore.

8-88

Submitted
to the Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga
MK

Dated

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. 6 with ver

General No.

No.

117
106

file

Referring to notice
that though it is now
10 years since the
passing of Pro. no. 3362-7
dated 27-2-79 abolishing
the separate levy of
mohatma and muni
tax, the old practice still
continues in Tirthahalli
and recommends that
the offer of the Punchayet
to allow 1/4 of the collection
under the new system
to be utilized for muni
purposes may be accepted.

no 117 emb with
or 106 ver: file

Deputy Commissioners Office
Shimoga District

Dated, Shimoga, 20th May 1886

To

The Chief Secretary

to the Government of
Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor to bring to the
notice of the Government that though
it is now 10 years since the passing
of the Proceedings of the Chief Commis-
sioner no 3362-73 dated 27th September
no 161
1879 abolishing the separate levy of
Mohafurfa and Municipal tax on
houses situated in Municipalities,
the old order of things still

continues

continues in Iirthalli and has formed the subject ~~of~~ of complaints borne since 1887.

2. The difficulty in introducing the new system has arisen from the Ramaswar Sāvar temple being declared entitled to the Mohaturfa revenue of the village of Padavanhalli included within the limits of Iirthalli town, and also from the claims set up by Subrayan Agrahardars and by the Puttēnutt to Mohaturfa in the village of Kuravalli also included within the town of Iirthalli. There was nothing to prevent the new system being adopted in the villages of Iirthalli and Melmāgi, the two remaining villages that went to form the Iirthalli town, but pending the decision of the question of

of Mohaturfa in the larger components of Badavanhalli and Kuravalli, the old system would appear to have been maintained in the first named villages also

3. Under Proceedings of the Dewan No. $\frac{1110}{78}$ dated 4th May 1882 mark No. H in red ink in the Memorandum herewith submitted, the Agrahardars and the Matt have been declared not entitled to the Mohaturfa of Kuravalli. There then remains only the question of extending the new system to the village of Badavanhalli which, if solved, would clear the way for the Municipality being placed on the same footing as the other Municipalities in the Province.

4. When last at Tirthalli I had repeated conferences with the townspeople and with the Panchayat-dars of the temple, and spoke to them about the anomalous state of things in Tirthalli: I explained to the Panchayatdars that they stood in the position of Government as regards Mohaturfa, and as their village happened to be situated within municipal limits they ought properly to contribute to the cost of the Conservancy of the town. The majority of the townspeople were for the house tax being assessed under the new system. The Panchayatdars of the temple, on the other hand, contended that taxing the houses on valuation would result in loss to them, and if, in addition, they had

had to contribute from their ~~revenue~~
Kohaturfa to municipal charges,
their revenue would be seriously
diminished. After further dis-
cussion they felt convinced of the
unfairness of subjecting the houses
in Sirkhalli Municipality to two separate
taxes, and agreed to one Consolidated
rate being adopted, and to allot
 $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ of the Kohaturfa realizations
of Badawanhalli to the municipal
fund. I tried to persuade them
to agree to $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ being assigned to the
municipality. They urged, and with
reason, that even $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ of the total
Kohaturfa would lessen their income
by Rupees 264-6 and put them
to the necessity of curtailing ex-
penditure all round.

5 From statement E, it will be seen that the expenditure of the temple during 1887-88 was Rs 967-6-8 and the income from Mohaturfa was Rupees 1032, whereas under the proposed arrangement $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the taxes will give the Devasthan only 767-10 and thus the temple will have to meet a deficit of 199-12-8 — under this head of income.

1032
768
264

6. I would, therefore, recommend that the offer of ^{the} Panchayatdars, to allow $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the collections under the new system to be utilized for municipal purposes, be accepted.

7. I may note here that some of the Panchayatdars of the temple are also Municipal Commissioners, and are as much interested in

the prosperity of the municipality
as in the temple. The temple itself
is under municipal management,
and as officer responsible for the
well being of the temple, I have given
much thought to the subject, and
consider the proportion fixed as
very fair to both institutions under
present circumstances.

8. It will be seen from statement
marked D that under the new system
the Government, the temple, and the
municipality all suffer in their
income; but the people get appreciable
relief in taxation, the amount
remitted being Rupees 345/-, the
collections under the heads kroha
surfa and municipal house tax
under the present system
being

being Rupees 1601/- and under the new system Rupees 1256/-. The municipal income, however, suffers only to the extent of Rupees 59/- and this can be easily made good by levying octroi on some articles such as oil, sheep, fish imported into the town. The town is a rising one, and the octroi will not be much felt by the people, and will not materially interfere with trade.

9. In Chief Commissioners' Proceedings No. 5216-17 dated 8th January 1880
No. 259
marked I in the Memo, the present system was ordered to be continued and information was called for on certain points. This information was supplied in this

this office letter N^o 210 dated 26
July 1880 marked J in the memo

10. I. consider the arrangement
now proposed is equitable to all
the interests concerned, and gives
appreciable relief to the residents
of the Municipality and makes the
taxation in the town of Lirkhali
uniform with that obtaining in
the other towns of the Province, and
further meets the views of the Chief Commissioner
— conveyed in his proceedings
N^o 5216-17 dated 8th January 1880,
N^o 259
marked I in red ink in the memo
— quoted below.

"The levy of a separate House
Tax for municipal purposes in
addition to the Mohaturfa
levied

"levied by the Inamdar cannot
be but prove
needlessly oppressive. If the Inamdar
is entitled to collect a House tax
as distinct from a mere ground
rent it will be but fair to make
him bear the expenses of municipal
conservancy."

11. Vernacular papers as per Form
are herewith submitted.

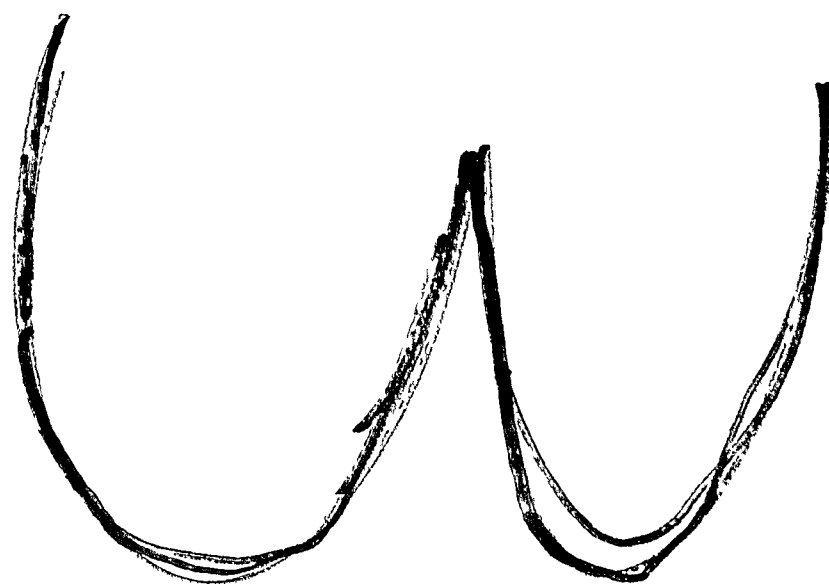
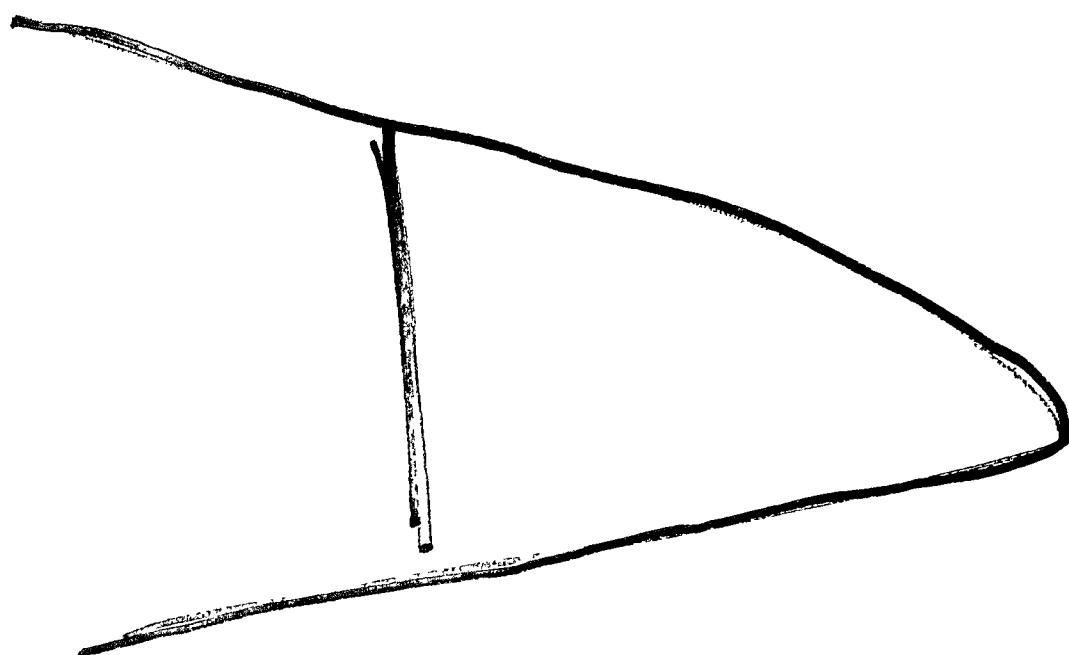
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

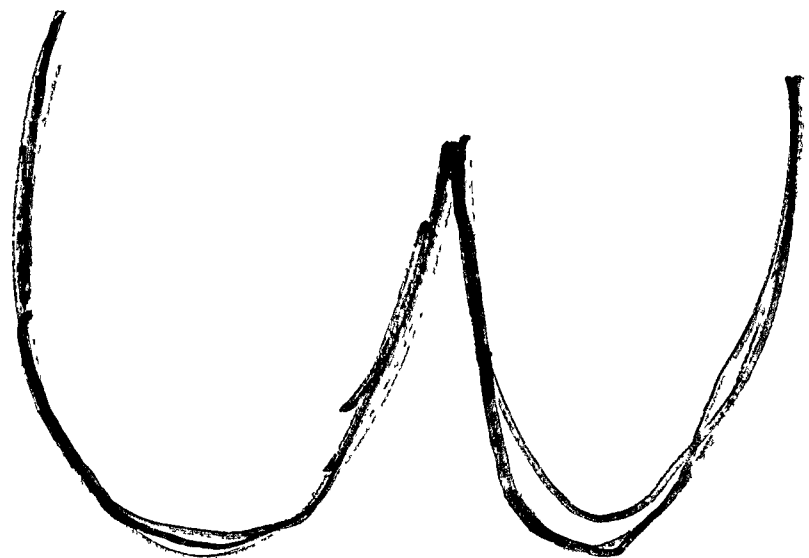
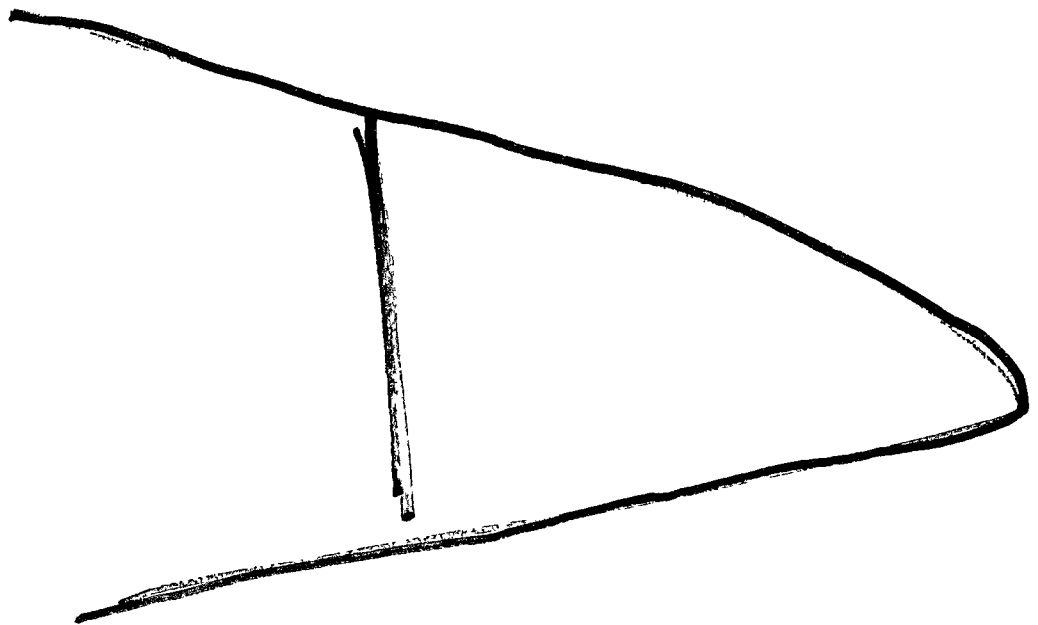
your most obedient servant


Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District





s of House Tax in the Tirthalli Municipality, a



Memo.

Letter No. 109 dated 1
12.79 from the
Joint Commission
Thiruvananthapuram to the
Revenue Secretary.

With reference to
the Chief Commissioner's
Proceedings No. 3362-73
dated 27th September
1879 regarding the
revision of house
tax &c in Municipal
towns, I have the
honor to state that
the town of Tiruthalli
is composed of 4
villages viz (1) Tiruthalli
(2) Padavanthalli (3)
Melamagi and (4)
Telaginkuravalli.
Most of the buildings
are in the 2^d village
on inam lands
belonging to the
Rameswara temple

Also called
Thiruvalli.
L. D. V. S. M.

and the Moha turfa
here, thereon is
credited to the temple,
its right having
been fully recog-
nized in the Secre-

tary's letter no. 3267
66

dated 28th September

1866, and also in

the Sanam settle-

ment according

to which the temple

has to pay a yearly

quit rent of Rs 39-8-2

in consideration

of the Moha turfa

being continued

to the institution.

It is collected by

the temple servants

and no accounts

were kept by

+ Inserted in the no.

1077. P. 2m.

66

Mr. Sec. the circum-

stances as presented

in your letter no.

dated the 1st Instant

and with reference

to the ruling of the

Government as

paid to me in this

Office letter no. 341
111

dated 28th October

1866, to the Superintd

- 2nd of the Ashitagra

and copy of which

has been forwarded

For information
and guidance to
the Superintendent
of-chagar, under
cover of No. 34, 25,
351

Am directed to
state, that the offg
Commissioner is
of opinion, that
the Tiruthalli Sames-
wara Temple insti-
-tution is entitled
to the whole of the
proceeds of the Incha-
-trinja Tax, which
should be paid in
full for the correct
year; and should
be collected by the
Devasthanam for
the future, free of
all deduction on
account of the
share hitherto
enjoyed by Government

Government show-
ing the classification
of the houses and
shops etc. About
Rs 800 is stated to
be realized by the
temple.

2. Out of the Endowments
of Rs 25 on buildings
situated in the 4th
village (Telajin Kuravalli)
the Puttuzh Matt is
paid Rs 3-8-0 every
year. x x

3. The Municipal
revenue consisted
hitherto in addition
to the octroi of a
separate house
tax levied on the
buildings in all
the villages from
enjoyed by Government which Rs 406-8-0

were realized last
year

in accordance with the orders of
the Governor (Superintendent)."

4. I have the
honor therefore
to request early
instructions as to
how the revised
taxation should
be applied in the
Tirthalli Town &
title settled by the
Income Department
is involved and it
is feared that the
house tax calculated
on the value of
houses will fall
short of the Incha
kumfa- hithe to
levied on the frontage
of the Municipality
and the temple

are to share equally
the new house tax
and the Mohatarfa⁽¹⁾
on shops ~~see~~ it is
probable that a
deficit of about
250 Rs will be the
result.

2. Pro: No. 5216-17 dated
Munl 259
8th January 1880
from the Chief
Commissioner in
reply to No 1.

The levy of a
separate house tax
for Municipal
purposes in ad:
dition to the Moha.
tarfa levied by the
Inamdar cannot
but prove needlessly
oppressive. If the
Inamdar is entitled
to collect a house
tax as distinct
from a mere
ground rent, it

will be but fair to
make him bear
the expenses of
municipal conser-
vancy. The Chief
Commissioner,
however, has great
doubts as to whether
any right on the
part of Indians
to the levy of per-
sonal taxes or
taxes other than
- land assessment,
whatever may be
the nature of the
grants upon which
the same may
rest, could now
be upheld, and
he considers

it desirable that
this source of
complication should
be early put an
end to. +

2. + Meanwhile
the existing arrange-
ments in regard
to Mohaturfa and
Municipal manage-
ment in Trithall
may continue.

The Deputy Commr.
is requested to
obtain and furnish
detailed information
in regard to the
rates and amount
of Mohaturfa
levied by the District
of Padavan hally
included in the

Pinthalli Municipality,
and of the separate
Municipal House Tax
levied in the same, explaining to
what extent the house tax is ^{there}
assessed by the

Inamdar can
be construed to be
of the nature of
a ground-rent
and to what extent
a professional
tax, and what is
the nature of his
right to the land
occupied by the
houses.

3. The Inam
Superintendent
will be requested
to report under
what circumstances
he confirmed the
right of the Inamdars
to

to Mohaturfa in
this case, and what
was the nature of
the enquiry insti-
-tuted and the terms
of the Title Deeds
given in such cases.

3. Docket no 6500 dated 331 Forwarded copy
10th March 1880 from of letter no 150 dated
the Chief Commissioner. 27th February 1880
from the Enam
Superintendent and
requested to submit
as early as practicable
the information
called for in Pro:
no. 521647 dated 8th
259 January 1880 (vide
no. 2) in regard to
Mohaturfa levied
in the Pirithalli

Municipality.

Letter No 150 dated
27th February 1880
from the District
Superintendent to
the Secretary.

+ + + States
that the item of
Inohaturfa, amongst +
several other items ^{Page: 11}
having been shewn
in the Jani accounts
of 1802 and 1832 as
constituting part
of the Berig of the
nam land enjoyed
by the temple of
Paduvanahally
Rameswara
devaram and that
Berig having

been adopted at the
Suam settlement,
the Suam was
confirmed to the
temple on the
existing Jodi of
Rs 146-4-11, in which
is included the
aravasi or Jodi, of
Rs 26-15-2 paid by
the Suamdar on
the Mohaturfa tax
collected by him.
By remitting the
amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the
collections from
the Jodi, the Govern-
ment would regain
the right to the
Mohaturfa.

4. Letter No 210 d at. d
26th July 1880 from the
Deputy Commissioner
to the Secretary to the Chief

With reference
to the Chief Commissioner

Proceedings No. 5216-17
259

(No. 12952) submitted
the following report
regarding the title
of the Rameswara
temple to the Masha:

= Turfa revenue
of Padavanahalli
which is included
in the Town of
Tirthalli.

2. The oldest authority
relied on is a
strip from then:

= rammaji, a copy
of which has
been produced. It
states that on ac:

= count of celebrating
the car festival
on Yal Amavasi
day in the temple,

11 Haidai Pagodas
and $8\frac{1}{2}$ Hanas (com:
puted to be equal
to Rs. 44-13-11) should
be granted to the
temple every year,
as follows:-

5 Pagodas from
the Mohaturfa realised
in the Gulamavase
Jatre.

6 Pagodas and $8\frac{1}{2}$
Hanas from the
Mohaturfa - shop
tax of Pirthalli.

In the old Inamti
accounts the particu-
lars of the Mohaturfa
Inam is stated as
follows:-

Being Rs. - 46-3-8
Jari — 6-11-5
Chashta — 12-9-2
Jodi paid to Sitar. 26-5-"
6-3-8

3. It will be seen that the Paeiz very nearly corresponds with the grant in the stamp, but there is nothing to show when and under what authority the temple itself began to collect the Moha = Turfa or pay = men of the Jodi. The temple people say that Dewan Purnaiya imposed the Jodi, but no voucher is forth coming.

4. Previous to 1861-62 the Mohaturfa collected is stated never to have

exceeded the aforesaid
series of Rs 46-3-8.

In 1860-61, it amounted
to Rs 44-10-10, of
which the Jodi of
Rs 26-15-1 was paid
to Government, leaving
Rs 17-11-9 for the
temple. On the 26th
September 1860, the
Amildar wrote an
urugi to the Chief
Commissioner's
Office soliciting
instructions as
to whether the tax
on certain houses
proposed to be newly
built should go
to the temple or
Government. He
was told in reply,

no 26 dated 1st Dec.
ember 1860 that
the temple was
entitled to all the
amount realized
in excess of the
Bering in the utter
land, but that he
should report the
matter for the
orders of the
Superintendent,
the direct course:
providence of the
Arindar with
the Chief Commis:
sioner's Office
on Inuzoi subject
having been dis
continued by that
time The Arindar
accordingly

accordingly make
a report to the
Superintendent.

5. In 1861-62 the
Moha turfa amounted
to Rs. 217-8-0 and
the Superintendent
decided on the 5th
August 1861 that
as this increase
of revenue was
the result of the
Government Moha
= turfa tax imposed
according to the
new rates on shop
keepers and non
agriculturists on
account of the
protection they
enjoyed by the Police

the temple was
entitled to only Rs 19-4-7
(the jari and hashta
included) and that
the balance of
Rs 198-3-5 should
go to the Sunkar.
He also directed
that the new Moha:

turfa rates should
be levied for 1860-61
also in which year
the new rules were
introduced.

Circular No. 183
dated 23rd January
863 laid down that
in cases in which
Mohaturfa or sundry
taxes for which
Mohaturfa has

"been substituted in
"Sinkar villages
"are by custom
"leviable by the
"Inamdars from
"their tenants, rates
"similar to the
"Muhatunfa levied
"in Sinkar villages
"shall hereafter
"be collected and all
"disputes between
"Inamdars and
"their tenants will
"be decided on these
"principles." vide

also Secretary's no. $\frac{341}{114}$
dated 28th October 1865.

7. In letter no. $\frac{300}{95}$
dated 1st September
1866 the Superintendent
of Chagar reported

that Tintalli was
an Inam village
and that the order
of the late Superintendent.

ent of 5th August
1861 was contrary
to the above orders
and to the Chief
Commissioner's office
Hukum No 26 of 1st
December 1860, and
in reply No. $\frac{3267}{68}$ dated
28th September 1866,
the Chief Commis-
= sioner decided
that the temple was
entitled to the whole
of the proceeds
of the Mohaturfa
tax, free of all
deductions on
account of the
share

± have hitherto enjoyed
by Government under
the orders of the
former Superintendent
+ + +

11. It was stated
in my letter No. 169
dated 12th December
1879 (i.e. to letter No. I)
that the Puttige Math.
is paid Rs. 3-8-00 out
of the Mohaturfa
of the village of
Telaginakuravalli
included within the
Municipal limits.
The payment is
under the following
circumstances.
Telaginakuravalli
contains an Agraha
called Subrayan

Agrahar, and the
Pottige Matt which
were levying Mocha:
Mata on houses
are situated on
their respective
lands. The amount
of the Mochamata
was increased
according to the
new rates introduced
in 1861-62 but in
'863-64 the then
Deputy Commissioner
ordered that the Agrahar
and the Matt should
only take what they
were levying
formerly and that
the increase brought
about by the
Mochamata

* In accordance
with the letter of the
Commissioners
quoted in para
of this letter.

2nd / V. P. M.

Mohaturfa rules
should be credited
to Government. On
the complaint of the
Agrahadar the
Superintendent de-
cided^d that the whole
of the Mohaturfa
should be left to the
Agrahadar without
any deduction, so
that the Mohaturfa
on the houses re-
situated on the
Agrahar land is
still monopolized
by it.

The Matt people
did not appeal against
the order and
therefore the Moha-
turfa on houses

on its land is shared
between the Govern.

ment and the matt.
But the old Inanti
accounts do not
show any Ino:

turfa Inam either
to the Agrahar
or to the Puttize
matt, and it does
not appear that
the Inam Depart:

ment has in:
vestigated the
matter.

From the Deputy
Commis: letter the
Village of Padavan:

5. Proceedings of the
Chief Commissioner
No 2700-1 dated 5th August
125
1880.

= halli appears to
comprise lands
belonging to Rameswara
Devuru

Devan, Hanumanth
Devan and Rayasada
Aghaharam, besides
some lands resumed;
and the village of
Telagintunnwalli con-
sists of lands belong-
ing to Subrayan
Aghahar and Putty
Matt. The former
village is further
stated to have been
an Ardhamanyem
village. The right
to Mohaturfa of the
Rameshwara Temple
is stated to be held
on a title apparently
distinct from the
Inam tenure of
the village. x x

2. The Deputy
Commissioner

Commissioner is
requested to state
whether the Mohatarfa
of Padavanahalli
is enjoyed by the
Rameshwara Temple
alone, or also by the
Hannantha Devaru
Temple and the
Rayasada Agrahar
on the portions
of their Inam
lands included
in the village.

In reply to G. Docket No 242 dated
para 2, reported 19th August 1880 from
that nothing is the Deputy Commr.
paid to the Han- to the Revenue Secy.
mantha Devaru
temple and the
Rayasada

Rayasuda Agrahar
out of the Mohaturfa
realized by Ramesh
= wara Temple which
appropriates the
whole of it.

1. Letter no 475 dated
312
3^d September 1881
from the Deputy
Commissioner of
Thiruvana to the
address of the
Revenue & Encl. and

In this letter,
the Deputy Commr.
reported as follows
on the claim of the
Puttige Matt to the
Mohaturfa revenue
on certain houses
situated near the
Matt in Kuravalli.

66

2. Under a samai
said to have been
granted by the Rajah
of Chagar but which
has not been
produced, one

Bellane Channappa
constructed a temple
for the god Vin:
nektalinder
madhava in the
village of Kuru:
valli on the other
side of the river
near Tirthalli and
obtained Inam
lands in many
villages having
a series of Rs 339
and odd.

3. In the Saka
year (A. D. 1771),
Venkappaia, a
descendant of
Channappa,
granted one of
the

the lands known
as Panasimakkhi
to one Subbaraya
for constructing
an Agrahar near
the temple and a
copy of an order
from Rajaram,
a high official
under the Chafar
Raj, is also produced
directing the said
land to be made
over to Subbaraya
4. In Taka 1727
(A. D. 1805) Muktha-
=ma, a female
heir of the descend-
of Channappaiah,
made over all
the Inam lands
granted by the

Chagan Raj as stated
in para 1 except
Brahmadaya Swami
to Rohmanendratirtha
Swami of Puttaji
Mutt by gift, and
a copy of a letter
dated Rudhiraodgar
Saka 1726 (A.D. 1804)

from Dewan
Purniah is pro-

duced recognizing
the said Swami
as the manager
of the said Swam
lands and permit-
ting him to estab-
lish the god Vittala
in lieu of Bindu
madhava, as the
latter idol was

broken - a little.

This mentions the
Parasa Bhakti"
land as forming
part of the Inam
and as containing
19 Candies of Paddy
land.

5. The Chittas
from the year
1835 to 1862 show
the said land as
Inam. The Aggaras
built by Subba
Rao and other
houses built or
permitted to be
built on the
Puttaji matt, are
on a portion of
this land. The
buildings did not

pay any Mohaturfa
to Government till
the year 1861.

6. As the new
Mohaturfa Rules
were introduced
in that year, the
Amildar reported
the fact that the
Pittige Muth and
the Subrayan
Aghabaddas were
collecting and
enjoying Rs. 8-8-
and Rs. 2-8- res.

pectively as Moha-

turfa for the
houses every year,
and that if the
houses were
taxed according
to

to the new rules, the
Mohattas would
amount to Rs. 34-8-
and requested orders
as to whether the
Government should
levy Mohattas
on these houses.
The Deputy Superint^t
directed in 1863-64
that the Mutt and
the Agraharas
should according
to their old enjoyment
have Rs. 11-4-0 out
of the sum imposed
under the new
rules, and that the
surplus should
be credited to
Government.

7. On the appeal:

of the Subayan
Agarabandas the,
Superintendent of
the Chagar Division
held that they were
entitled to all the
Mochaturfa revenue
imposed under the
new rules, on the
houses for which
they had formerly
enjoyed Rs 2-8-0,
and that no portion
of it should be
deducted. This order
was carried out.

8. As the Puttaji
Mutt however
did not obtain
any such order
only Rs 8-8-0
was

was paid to it
every year from
the ⁹¹⁾ Mohatupa
collected upon the
houses appertaining
to the Matt, the
surplus being
taken for Govern-
-ment as directed
by the Deputy Super-
-intendent.

9. In the Inam
Settlement, the 19
Candies of land
known as Parasa
Makki was con-
-firmed as Jarva
Inam in the name
of the Puttaji Matt,
but no settlement
was made as
to the title of either
- the

the Matt on the
Aghabandars to
Machaturfa.

10. In the allocation
of the Dams by the
Survey Department
last year, the portion
of the land contain-
ing houses, was
treated as village
site, and separate
Diam lands were
granted to the Matt
and the Aghabandars,
to the full value
of their Diam being
plus 10 per cent.

11. As the site
thus became
Government land,
the Aghabandars
were

were not permitted
to levy any Mohatwa
last year. It was
levied for Govern-
ment and the pay-
ment of Rs 8-8-"
to the Puttaji Matt
was also stopped.

12. It may be stated
that the old Jari Inam^{at}
accounts do not
show any Mohatwa
Inam either to the
Agrahar or to the
Matt nor do any of
the documents,
copies of which
are produced, speak
of the Matt's title to
the Mohatwa.

13. I also beg to
refer you to para
11 of Mr. Narasimam.

Letter No. 210 dated
26th July 1880 on the
same subject.

14. The circum-
stances of the case
seem to justify
in my opinion
the resumption of
the Mohaturfa
revenue from the
Matt as also from
the Subrayan
Agrahandars.²⁹

HE

The claim to Mohaturfa revenue
either on the part
of the Subrayan
Agrahandars or
on that of the
Pittaji Matt is

4. Dewan's order No. 1110
78
dated 1st May 1882.

totally unsupported.
The decision passed
by the Division
Commissioner
in 1864 in favor
of the Subrayan
Agrahandans is
based on an erroneous
view of the Mohaturfa
being a ground rent
claimable by the
Inamdar instead
of its being regarded
as a personal
tax to which the
Government alone
has a right. As
separate Inams
have now been
allotted to both the
alone institutions,
the

the Inamdars
have no longer
any right to the
village site occu-
pied by the houses
of the Subrayana
Agrahar and by
those built under
the sanction of the
Puttaji Matt. The
claims of both the
above institutions
either to Mohatwfa
or to ground rent in
the case under notice
cannot be allowed.

16
Madhavarao
Shinoga }
22nd May 1889 } Deputy Commissioner
Shinoga Dk

MR

Statement showing all the taxes now levied in the four villages of the Jithra Town Municipality

Villages	Taxes now being collected						Taxes now proposed to be imposed				
	Mohatarfa on houses ²	Mohatarfa on shops ³	Mohatarfa on carts ⁴	Total ⁵	Municipal Tax ⁶	Grand total ⁷	Totals of Cols 2 + 6 ⁸	House tax according to new rules on Valuation ⁹	Shop tax ¹⁰	Cart tax ¹¹	Total ¹²
Nadaranahalli	586 . .	418 . .	28 . .	1032 . .	318 6 .	1350 6 .	904 6 .	577 8 .	418 . .	28 . .	1023 8 .
Jithrahalli	43 . .	39 . .	6 . .	88 . .	48 6 .	136 6 .	91 6 .	53 . .	39 . .	6 . .	98 . .
Madhaya	- . .	- . .	- . .	- . .	3 . .	3 . .	3 . .	4 . .	- . .	- . .	4 . .
Kuravalli	14 . .	32 . .	2 . .	48 . .	63 6 .	111 6 .	77 6 .	96 8 .	32 . .	2 . .	130 8 .
Total	643 . .	489 . .	36 . .	1168 . .	433 2 .	1601 2 .	1076 2 .	731 . .	489 . .	36 . .	1256 . .

Shrinaga
22. May/88

Prathana
Deputy Commisr
Shrinaga

Statement showing the contributions or proportionate amount to be paid to Government, to the Vithalli Ramaswara Devasthan and to the Municipality out of the total collections under the present system and under the proposed arrangement.

Villages	Total collections of amount to be paid						Remarks
	taxes under present system	to Govt under proposed system	to the Municipality under present system	to the Municipality under proposed system	be paid to the Municipality		
Padaravahalali	1350 6.	1023 8.	1032 . .	767 10.	318 6.	255 14.	Paid to Vithalli Ramaswara
Vithalli	136 6.	98 . .	88 . .	49 . .	48 6.	49 . .	Devan Temple
Madmalay	3 . .	4 . .			3 . .	4 . .	
Kuravalli	111 6.	130 8.	48 . .	65 4.	63 6.	65 4.	
Total	1601 2.	1256 . .	136 . .	114 4.	433 2.	374 2.	✓ Excludes fines for Padaravahalali

Shimoga
22nd Mar 1899

Set out to be received

Abstract showing the Mohlarfa of the Sadawankalli village
 hitherto collected by the Rameshwar Deva Temple and the
 amount to be levied according to the new arrangement.

Collection of Mohlarfa as at present	Taxes under the new system.		Expenditure of Devasthan during 1887-88	Comparison	
	Total Collection	Of which to be paid to the Municipal = City	Remaining for the Devasthan	Decrease of Revenue under the new system.	
1032	10238	25544	76710	96768	26461

22nd May 1887

M. P. Mathan
 Dy. Commissioner

Shingayal

1944

F Statement showing ^{the} expenses incurred in the ~~Government~~ Devasthan during 1887-88.

Particulars	Amount
1. Jodi paid to Government on the Mohlānfa Imam	39 0 2
2. Establishment charges.	420 . .
3. Daily expenses of ceremonies	124 2 -
4. Do - (special) .	383 12 6
Total	967 6 8

22nd Mar 1889

BK.

No *Perthavarada*
 Dy Commissioner
 Chingoda

11111111

8-88

2.

Read letters in full
11.8

Read letter from the
Dy Commr of Shimoga
of 20th May 1889
No 117
10.6

dated 17th July 1893

No 41
35-

Order thereon

10 22
2 58
87 4

4/14 76
369
1101

1476
738
738

18646-7
24 161-92

9 3/5/94

The Govt approve of the
action of the Dy Commr
in abolishing "Kashara
Variga" in the Disthasthale
Municipality.

2 You accept the
recommendation of the
late Dy Commr Mr Madhava
& direct that from 1st
July 1894, the name of the

Temple of Terthahalli
be allowed $3/4$ th of
the Motakha collected
in the Guari portion of
the Municipality, & the
other $1/4$ th credited
to the Municipality. —

3 ~~Gent~~ are unable
~~to accept the recommendation~~
~~of the Dy Commr to forego~~
~~the share mostly of Motakha~~
~~in the Guari portion of the~~
~~Municipality. —~~

3. The subject of allowing
the Municipality the
entire Motakha collected
in them is under the
consideration of Gent,
& orders will be issued
in due course —

U. 24/4/94

For Under Secy

To the Dy Commr Shimoga Dist

To the Mysore Commr ^{Supd}

27-4-94